

In this specimen the contour of the combined frontals, parietals, and supraoccipitals resembles the general contour of the bones composing the so-called malar in the most remarkable manner; only in this fine cranium they are altogether more elongated in proportion to their width than they are in it; and, besides, in the former the outer margins of the frontals are parallel, or nearly so, while in the so-called malar the frontals considerably widen anteriorly. Now in *Anthracosaurus* this is precisely the case; and though in our specimen of this Labyrinthodont, described in the paper before referred to, the frontals are a little larger than those of the so-called malar, they agree with them exactly in form and proportion. This is sufficiently evident, notwithstanding that they are not quite perfect. Moreover the surface-sculpture of the bone in *Anthracosaurus* is very similar to that represented in Mr. Dinning's drawing; and, indeed, Mr. Dinning says that the surface-sculpture in the two is exactly the same.

We can therefore have little difficulty in concluding that this so-called reptilian malar is really a considerable portion of the upper central bones of the cranium of *Anthracosaurus*. It was found in the same locality that supplied our specimen of this Labyrinthodont, and not very long before it occurred.

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XXXII.—Description of *Ceryle Sharpii*, a new Kingfisher from the Gaboon. By JOHN GOULD, F.R.S.

I HAVE long had in my collection a specimen of this Kingfisher, which is closely allied to the well-known *Ceryle maxima*, but presents certain striking points of difference. In the first place, it is somewhat smaller, and has the crest almost unspotted and the back entirely so. The principal difference, however, is in the colouring of the abdomen. In *Ceryle maxima* this is white, with a few bars of slaty black on the flanks, while the under tail-coverts are pure white; but in the new species the abdomen and under tail-coverts are slaty black profusely banded with white. Again, the under wing-coverts are thickly banded with black bars, whereas in *C. maxima* they are pure white.

I think there can be no doubt as to the distinctness of the present species, which I propose to call *Ceryle Sharpii*, in honour of Mr. Sharpe, who is now engaged on a monograph of this fine group of birds.